EUROPE.

Approval of the Banishment of the Jesuits from Spain.

General Prim's Vigilance and Energy.

A General Election and Universal Suffrage Recommended.

An English View of General Grant's Election.

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Hockley, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her ills and despatches are only one day later than hose which we received by the City of Boston and Holsatia, the substance of which was detailed in Wednesday's HERALD.

An address has been presented to the Emperor Napoleon by about 100 influential noblemen, M. P.'s, and other gentlemen praying his Majesty to support the project of a submarine tunnel between England

An election riot took place at Exmouth on the 16th inst. The mob attacked with stones about fifty of the tenantry of the Hon. Mark Roble, who were mounted on horses, who in turn charged the mob, fortunately without causing any loss of life, though several women and children had narrow escapes. A protest against ritualism has been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chi-chester by the Archdeacon and the rural deans of

ritualistic excesses of the present day. The Empress of Russia has returned to the Villa Este, from Milan, the waters of the Lake of Como having gone down considerably.

the Archdeaconry of Chichester, complaining of the

General Cialdini is expected in Madrid on an extraordinary mission to the revolutionary government.

The Minister of Justice in Spain has renewed his orders against arbitrary arrests in violation of the privacy of domicile, and the decree which authorized religious communities (as such) to acquire and possess property has been annulled.

Despatches were forwarded on the 16th from the Colonial Office to the Governors of Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, the Straits settlements, the Australian colonies and the West Indian

SPAIN.

The Decree Suppressing the Jesuits Ap-General Prim's Activity-Retrenchment-Universal Suffrage-Articles of Con-sumption Tax Abolished-Work for the

MADRID, Oct. 14, 1868. The decree published yesterday suppressing the ociety of Jesuits has been received with very general favor. All the papers warmly approve of the act, and I have yet to hear a person express any disapprobation of the measures taken by the government to effectually remove a great evil to the State not a considerable party in the country who will regard the act as implous and cruel, and one that il surely bring down long and terrible punishment on the heads of the chief movers in the scheme. But the opinions of such people will have no effect on the Ministry, who will carry out their designs in spite of obstacles the Church may attempt to raise rising of the storm and made off. Where they will all settle is a question; but they will doubtless find an asylum in France, where they can watch the future course of events and be on hand to avail themselves of the change in the current of public opinion, it should ever come.

General Prim is working away at the army, cutting off doubtful branches and strengthening the sound ones. He has decreed the dissolution of the sound ones. He has decreed the dissolution of the Rural Guards, a corps formed not more than a year ago, ostensibly to guard distant and dangerous agricultural districts, but really to take care of the estates of the Conchas, those of the Ministers and of such people as were pets of the ministry, all at the expense of the State. General Prim has now suppressed the whole thing. The officers and sergeants are transferred to the Civil Guards. The Rural Guards that were in Andalusia under General Serrano are made Civil Guards if they desire it. Another select body of men pertaining to the royal family, the corps of Halberdiers, or Queen's Body Guard, has been dissolved, and the officers and men sent back to the army with their old rank. This body of Halberdiers was about 200 strong, commanded by a full general. All the officers were brigadiers, and no soldier had a rank lower than that of leutemant. They received large pay and ate at the royal tables, at a very low rate of board brigadiers, and no soldier had a rank lower than that of heutemant. They received large pay and ate at the royal tables, at a very low rate of board it is presumed. In every way it was a very desirable corps to be attached to, as all the young bloods thought. It was brilliantly uniformed, spienderly equipped, and in every way presented a magnificent appearance. It has passed away now, with other fine things connected with the late throne of spain. Some reductions will take place in the military force of the nation from motives of economy. The army is now about 30,000 strong, and every one cets that the force is unnecessarily great and fxpensive. Eventy-five thousand, including the quit guards, would be amply samicient for Spain; but no one dreams that it will ever be reduced to that figure while they have an ambitious neighbor to the north of the peninsula. Perhaps the Minister of War will manage to reduce the army down to 40,000 or 50,000 men, but that will not be effected very soon. The expenses of the country must be cut down or some unknown method discovered of increasing the revenue. Borrowing is a resource that is about exhausted. The credit of the State had been permitted to fall very low by the financial ministers of fac queen; but it is reasonable to anticipate a brighter state of things under the new government. Besides the millions of money that the royal establishment coat, which is now saved, a triding sum of about \$2,000,000 a year that Spain gave to the Pope will be reserved for other uses. Many other expenditures of public money for purposes of not the sightest value to the people will promptly cease; so in many respects the financial future of Spain seems very encouraging to all who examine it.

posses of not the signtest value to the people will promptly cease; so in many respects the financial future of Spain seems very encouraging to all who examine it.

The superfor governmental junta of Madrid declares this morning that a general election of munic pai officers should take place throughout Spain, with universal suffrage. The Minister of the Intellict, in a circular addressed to the juntas, urgesthem at once to appoint municipal officers where none have yet been appointed, in order that they may proceed to prepare electoral lists for the election of the new Constitutional Convention or Cortes. All the Governors of the different provinces have been removed en masse, and new men appointed to add in the work of preparation for the forthcoming election. The utmost harmony of action between the authorities and the various parties is requested. The Minister of Finance has abolished the tax on articles of consumption, which was very odious to the people, and in its stead, to provide revenue, he has decreed the establishment of a poli tax, payable every three months by persons over fourteen years of age who are not soldiers or saliors, paupers or prisoners. The tax is to be fixed hereafter by the government after thus received the report of municipalities on the value of property, &c. Municipalities may sugment the tax at discretion to pay debts, &c. The general government will collect the tax in all places containing more than 2,000 minabitants, and the nunleipalities in villages of less than that number. It is doubtful waether the people will care to pay taxes in this form more than in any other yet deceased. The Minister of Finance assures the people that beneficial results will naturally ensue from his new scheme of taxation. We hardly knew before to what extent the revolution had altered things. The people may see it now.

About 16,000 poor people are at work in and about the city. They are engaged in tearing down the walls surrounding the late crown property and in building or repairing roads. Besides

Minister to the United States, but the appointment is not made. He is not recognized as a man of any particular ability or fitness for the post.

ENGLAND.

As Reglish View of Grant's Election. Trom the London Morning Star, October 17.]
The question to be decided next month is purely imperial, as opposed to the many local questions and phases of political feeling which more or less enter into the decision of an Stare elections. The people at large will be called on to say whether they preser the sagacious society who brought the war to a victorious termination or the plotting politician

whose sympathies were with the rebels and whose policy would be directed to the strengthening of that party in power which is daily plunging the South deeper and deeper into anarchy. Some of the Northern politicians, even of the republican party, have been hoping against hope that the beaten slaveholders would understand the logic of events and cease to struggle for that unjust supremacy over the colored race which terminated with slavery. They were willing to forget the issues of the war, to welcome back the representatives for Southern constituencies, and to discuss with them the remaining subjects of controversy on the old ground of equality under the constitution. The history of President Johnson's administration has shown, however, that the Southern politicians are incorrigible, that they cannot be entrusted with the management of adairs apart from the supervision of the central government, that wherever they have the power they will make the legislation of Congress of no effect, and that in order to get power they will not scruple to have resort to bloodshed and terror. Should Seymour be elected President the four years of his term would be used by the South for the purpose of endeavoring to recover its old ascendancy, and only a mirracle could prevent the civil war from breaking out with greater bitterness than before. The action of the Georgia Bouse of Legislature in turning out all the legally elected representatives who were tinged with negro blood is a specimen of the insolent, vindictive and overbearing spirit of these well-beaten but still unrepentant slaveholders.

The International Railway.

[From the London Globa, Oct. 17.]

The consumation of such a grant international undertaking as the construction of a submarine tunnel for railway communication between France and England would unquestionably be one of the greatest triumphs of modern times. But we must be permitted to reiterate our opinion as to the impracticability of the scheme. Though sceptical neither of the possibility of completing the work nor of the advantages of such communication to England and France, we doubt whether, assuming the most sanguine anticipations were realized, the enterprise could prove financially and commercially successful. We have shown before that to pay the smallest dividend upon the capital outlay would absorb an amount that could not be reckoned upon from the increased traffic arising from the connection of the railways of the two countries, not to mention the competition which would certainly be carried on by passenger steamers and cargo boats across the water.

** We conceive that if the scheme of effecting railway communication between England and France, whether by submarine tunnel of bridge, is ever carried out, it must be undertaken as an imperial and not as a commercial work.

ITALY.

Threatened Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

[From the Liverpool Daily Courier, Oct. 16.]

If the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius should be followed by an eruption, as the present appearance of matters would seem to threaten, the circumstances will indicate a condition of the volcano differing wholly from anything which has been observed for the past eighteen centuries. It has happened during the last two hundred years that the mountain has been in eruption wire during the course of a few months, but the occurrence of three eruptions in the course of a year is altogether unprecedented. If we trace the history of the mountain from the period of the great outbreak of 79 A. D., we shall recognize, amid a considerable amount of irregularity, a gradual increase in the rapidity with which the eruptions of the volcano have followed each other. Nor has the increase in the number of cruptions been in any way attended by a decrease in their intensity. On the contrary, the eruptions of 1779, 1793 and 1822 have been as violent, perhaps, as any which the mountain has given vent to during the whole period which elapsed since the eruption of 173. The eruption which took place has winter was also a remarkably violent and persistent outburst. Enormous masses of red hot shone and rock were hurled torth for days together, and at night the intensity of the fire which was raging within the bowels of the disturbed mountain was indicated by the resplendent whiteness of the vast canopy of vapor which overhung Vesuvius. Since that time Vesuvius can hardly be said to have rested. Last June the mountain was indicated by the resplendent whiteness of the vast canopy of vapor which overhung Vesuvius. Since that time Vesuvius can hardly be said to have rested. Last June the mountain was indicated by the resplendent whiteness of the vast canopy of vapor which overhung Vesuvius, at rest. Now that the vocuries of the disturbance increased until the beginning of July, but the mountain has been comparatively, at rest. Now that the vesuvius cannot b Threatened Eruption of Mount Vocavius.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Olympic vs. Ross.
These two clubs played a lively and exciting game sence of a very large concourse of speciators. There were a great many ladies present, all of whom appeared to be well posted on base ball matters. The score given below will show that the game was well all played well it is rather difficult to particularize generally, but especial mention is due to Messrs. Nevins, J. Law and Helms, of the Ross Club, and to Keily, Farley, Penny and Nevlile, of the Olympic. Penny is to be credited with a fine catch of a "nor" line ball, on which he, with Parley, made a double play. Nevlile is charged with a good one-hand catch off a long hit to left field. The score is as follows:—

Base Ball Notes.

it should be remembered that to-day fire picked nines from New York and Brooklyn play on the Union grounds. The New York nine includes Walker, W. and H. Kolley, of the Active; Mills, Flanly and Swandell, of the Mutual, and Pabor, Austin and Sholley, of the Union. The Brooklyn nine consists of Mills. Zettlein and Ferguson, of the Atlantic; Martin, Eggler and Patterson, of the Eckford, and Rogers, Worth and Jeweil, of the Star. The proceeds of the game will be presented to John Zeller as a testimonial from his quondam friends—the ball playing fraternity of New York and Brooklyn. It would be highly creditable to the admirers of the sport if there should be as great a crowd at the game to-day as there was on Monday. To-morrow the return game between the Manuals and Actives comes off at the Union grounds.

The time has passed for the Judiciary Committee to take action in the case of Judge Advocate Belton vs. The Active Club. The recording secretary of the association books.

The Athletics claim that the new series of games between them and the Atlantics was stranged especially for the championship, and as the Atlantics have lost it there is nothing worth playing for. They now want to get on a championship series with the Matun's, but have not as yet succeeded in effecting any arrangement. Waiker, W. and H. Kolley, of the Active; Mills,

THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

TO PAR EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your complimentary notice of Admiral Farragut's visit to Constantinople you leave your readers to infer that his flagship was the only American man-of-war, except that which bore Commodore hambridge on his compelled expedition from the Doy of Algiers, which has been permitted to pass the Dardanelles. You have inadvertently overlooked

bey of Algiers, which has been permitted to pass the Dardanelies. You have inadvertently overlooked the fact that in the summer of 1857 the United States frigate Constitution, bearing the broad pennant of Commodors Jesse D. Elliott, and having on board as greats General Lewis Cass (then Minister to France) and family, was permitted to pass the Dardanelies and proceed to Constantinople, where she anchored off Seragilo Point.

General Cass, who was on a semi-official tour in the East, enjoyed extraordinary privileges, and received the most gradifying attentions, not only from the Suitan and his officers but from the celebrated Mehemet All, then the ruler of Egypt as well as of Syris, holding his authority independent of the Suitan. This visit of General Cass was the inauguration of good feeling between the Turkish government and our own. I was a midshipman on the Constitution at the time, and had the pleasure of accompanying General Gass through his whole four. Truly,

A PHENOMENON 4T SEA AGGOUNTED FOR.—The ship Broughton, which arrived at Say Francisco from Glasgow on the 24 mat., fed Several Shocks of cartifuguake at see, of which the captain gives the following account:—On September 11, in latitude 20 is north, longitude 123 72 west, the vessel and growned, and at ten o'clock the same night a fog arcse, being clear overhead, accom, and with a smell of fire. This continued all night, Ab nims o'clock A. M. September 10 the fog cleared off, but the smell continued some time after. Again, in latitude 34 29 north, longitude 131 42 west, the Sind the time of clock and offer. This continued all night, Ab nims o'clock A. M. September 10 the fog cleared off, but the smell continued some time after. Again, in latitude 34 29 north, longitude 131 42 west, the Sind offer at the time, with a leavy sea running.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, from Aspin wall October 21, arrived at this port yesterday. The ollowing is the list of treasure by her:-Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Dabney, Morgan & Co.

Eugene Kelly & Co.

Eugene Kelly & Co.

E. & H. T. Anthony

B. L. Isaaca & Asch. 1,000 Total..... \$229,204

COLOMBIA.

President Corresso's Expedition Against the Chiriquenos-Fereignere Pressed Into the Service-Release of Political Prisoners.

PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1868. since my last except that to-day we are rather quieter, owing to the fact that President Corrected with about 300 men left the city yesterday evening on the Montijo for Chiriqui, and we are free from the strains of martial music that have almos deafened us for the past month. Correcco's mer are well armed with breech-loading rifles, which they seized in the store of P. U. Merino & Co. and appropriated. They are determined to march to death or victory, and if the enemy should show fight there is a fair prospect of some of them kissing the dust. Before procuring the full number of volunteers it was found necessary to seize Chileans, Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and others, and force them into the service. Those of the latter two countries were brought here on contract to work for the railroad company, and were taken of the wharf by a body of armed soldiers. The agent of the company made frequent application for their release to the President, but, notwithstanding his promises to set them at liberty, they were carried off, the Costa Rica Consul, Sehor Miro, who is a native of Panama and a prominent partisan of the Cerresco party, taking no steps in the matter. The Chile Consul took the part of his countrymen very warmly, and finally succeeded in procuring their liberty. A Sehor Juan Mendoza, a gentleman of color, fills the Presidential chair during Corressor's absence. In ten days or so we shall probably have the result of this expedition.

The political prisoners, Zuarietta, Russel and Herrera, were liberated on Sunday, the two former without ball, the latter on \$2,000 cash being paid down and bonds given that he would leave the country. He was at the time of his arrest and for many years previous in the employment of the railroad, and an exceedingly quiet, well conducted gentleman. seize Chileans, Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and others

PERU.

The News from the Ruined District-Mount Misti Not in Activity-Claims of United States Citizens—A Mortara Case in Peru-Political Trouble Brewing—An Ingenious Plan for Robbery—A Judicial Row.

LIMA, Oct. 14, 1868. The Minister of the Interior, who was sent by the government to the districts ruined by the earth-quake, has returned to Lima. The people of the South are devoting all of their energies to the rebuilding and rehabilitation of their property, and although the shocks are still feit, yet such affection appears to be entertained towards their birthplaces that, with the exception of one city, Arica, the remaining towns destroyed by the movement will be

robuilt on their former sites.

Your correspondent has noticed that statements have been made in the New York papers that Mount Misti, the volcano overlooking Arequipa, was in ac-tion during the calamity. Such is not the fact. No new details have been received concerning the disaster, and we are waiting impatiently for the publication of the Minister's report, to which I have alluded Although great sympathy is felt for the sufferers the catastrophe was nothing more than a nine days

A few days since the Attorney General of Peru pub ished an opinion relative to the claim of a French resident in Lima, whose establishment was sacked during the disturbances in this city in Jan uary last. The ideas expressed in this document were of such a nature that, if adopted by the government, foreigners domiciled in Peru could never re infurtated mots or indemnification for losses suffered under circumstances where the government of this opinion, indeed, declares that foreign citizens of subjects resident in Peru must in all cases abide by the laws of the republic, and seek their remedy for grievances in the same manner as do Peruvians themselves, thereby shutting out from foreigners in themselves, thereby shutting out from foreigners in this country those very advantages to be derived from diplomate action that are fully enjoyed by natives of Peru domiciled in other nations. This extraordinary document produced a very widespread sensation among the class particularly referred to, and the Minister of the United States in Lima, General Hovey, immediately sent in to this government an energetic protest against the opinious expressed by the Attorney General. His example was instantly followed by the English and French Charges d'Amaires and by the Prussian Consul General, all of these officers signifying, in the most explicit and decisive terms, the strong dissatisfaction experienced by them on the perusal of the opinion mentioned, and protesting against the adop-

response agreement and primord of the service of the property of the English and French Charges of Arfaires and by too Pression of Pression Charges of Arfaires and by too Pression on the Charges of Arfaires and by too Pression on the Charges of the Property of the Charges of the Property of the Proper

zon. The offices of first and second Vice President in this republic merely constitute two active and powerful rivals to the President himself, and the first Vice President elect, Colonel Herencis Zevallos, is a man, who, ruled wholly by ambition, will lose no opportunity of availing himself of his position. Supported by a large portion of Congress, although not as yet by the imajority, he has begun the work of discord, and it promises to go bravely on. The privilege to construct a railway from this city to Huacho, an important agricultural town on the coast, a hundred miles distant, granted by the government to a company formed in Lima, has been taken as a pretaxt against the administration, and the Ministers are summoned almost every day to Congress to explain their proceedings and listen patiently to the vituperations of their opponents. Aiready Zevallos party is working for the passage of a vote of censure against the gothal Cabinet, and that once effected the censured parties would be forced to resign, thus greatly weakening the power of Balta and giving the opposition a strong lever to press upon. The motives for this movement are simply ambition and the natural Peruvian desire to become a partaker of the wealth of the churches; and as the present ministry is far above peculation the outsiders regard them as unworthy of their high posts. Still the danger, though threatening, is distant, and with a resolute man like Balta in the Presidential chair his opponents must be wary in their movement, else we may have the pleasant spectacle of summary execution and banishment before us. Those steps of the Vice Presidential party are greatly deplored by the patriotic and thinking portion of the community. Balta has done so well such his accession to supreme power, and has in so many ways corrected grave abases that high expectations are formed of him, and his fail, should it occur, would be a real disaster to the country. Arequipa, which has heretofore been the hothed of Peruvan revolutions, is far from thinking of

vate individuals, assisted by the credit of the government.

After a tremendous discussion in Congress, in which personalities were the order of the hour, Colonel Francisco Diez Canacco has been proclaimed Second Vice President of the republic. This gentleman is the brother of the late President, and his family, from the fact of Grand Marshal Castillas' marriage with one of its members, has for many years been of great importance in Peru. Colonel Canacco is not at all popular, however, and the fact of his securing this position is more owing to his negative than to his positive quainfections. He will not be api to be a dangerous opponent to the actual President, and is understood not to be on the most friendly terms with the First Vice President, who, as I have already mentioned, is the bugbear of the administration.

I have already mentioned, is the bugbear of the administration.

The United States steamers Kearsarge and Tuscarora left Callao on the 9th Instant, the former on a cruise to the northern ports of Feru and to Guayaquil and the latter proceeding to Arica, to relieve the Nyack, which has been busily engaged in securing the battery and all articles of value remaining on board of the wrecked Wateree. The Powlatan, flagship of the South Pacific squadron, with Rear Admiral Turner on board, remains in Callao.

Another Sea at Talcabuano and Lota-Terrific Thunder Storms-Coal Washed Ashore-Business Dull.

Another of the few remaining heroes of the struggle against Spain for Independence, General Eugenio Secoches, died in Santiago last week. The appro priate honors were paid to his memory.

Talcahuano, an important seaport town in the south of the republic, suffered severely from the effects of the rising of the sea in August last, and within the last few days most extraordinary phe-nomena have been observed again in the waters of the bay. After an unprecedented season of rainy weather and terrible "northers" the people of Talca-huano noticed on the nights of the 12th and 13th of last month that the sea was unusually rough, and that the same movements were taking place that warned them in August to fly to some place of safety. A long, roaring and subterranean noise was heard and athough at the moment there was not a breath of wind stirring the sea commenced to rise and heave in a very violent manner. Ships anchored in the bay swung in all directions; collisions, resulting in considerable damage, took place, and the anchor chains, shaken by some invisible force, caused a sound that was heard at a great distance. The usual currents changed their course and brought to the mainland large quantities of coal from a ship-wreck at the island of quiriguins, which proves the change occurring. The water became almost boiling hos and invaded the town for some distance, fortunately without doing any injury of consequence. The people were naturally very much asrined, and the general idea exists that some tremendous catastrophe is impending. In Lots, another southern port, and near to Taicahuano, the same phenomena were observed, but accompanied by a terrific thunder storm, and so frightened the people that they fied to the neighboring hills in dismay, leaving the town completely uninhabited for the night, and only returning when the sea had assumed its usual aspect. In valparaiso nothing of a similar nature was noted, indeed, the and although at the moment there was not a breat

MEXICO.

Grent Excitement in Congress -The Railway Question at the Bottom of It-The Presi dent's "Ample Faculties" in Question-The Tax on Cotton.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10, 1869. One of the most important events which have happened in Mexico since its occupation by the republi-can government has transpired since the departure of the last mail, and one which may result in influencing much the future of Mexico. On the lat of October the final vote was taken in Congress upon the majority report of the committee to which was referred the approval or or non-approval of the concession given by President Juarez, under the authority of the "Ample Faculties" to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad Company, reby a vote of seventy-three to sixty-five. This majority report included the withdrawal, to which the com-pany had agreed, of some of the benefits granted in the original concession. The individual most entitled to be considered as the leader of the opposition in this matter is Mr. Zamacena, for-merly in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and better known abroad, and especially in England, as representing Mexico in the Wyke-Zamacena treaty. A day or two previous to this question being put to vote Mr. Zamacena made a some-what lengthy speech in opposition to the com-mittee's report, which has been characterized by all of the city press but two as being addressed to the passions and the imagination rather than to the judgment of its hearers, while the foreign population see in it an appeal to national pride, through foreign people and foreign capital. The necessity of a railroad from this capital to the Guif is now felt nore than ever, and thousands of the poorer classes have waited patiently for the commencement of work, and may now be driven to improper methods of obtaining their subsistence. The revolutionary party, if there now be one in the country, is perhaps and tie the hands of the executive, sacrificed the interests of their country by defeating this great measure. The sensation produced by this victory is most profound in all circles, and the commercial community seems confounded. The Trait a Union, in an editorial addressed to Mr. Zamacena and his

in an editorial addressed to Mr. Zamadena and his associates, says:—

What matters your majority of eight votes? Public opinion has already decided upon them. It says in effect that Juarez, the man who has suffered most from foreign intervention, who has being decided most from foreign intervention, who has forgotten his personal injuries, who thinks only of the good of his country, and who above all comprehends its true interests and that it should be covered with rall-roads—his honor is safe, and the gratitude of the nation will be eternal for his efforts in this matter. You believe you have gained a victory, and without doubt rejoice in the defeat you have indicted upon the government. Sad victory! Strange pleasure! Whitner goest thou And what of to-morrow? Our pen hesitates to draw the picture of all the evils you prepare for us in the gayety of your heart. Cursed be the rhetoric, if to that we are indebted for the decision of yesterday. Mr. Siliceo was right in demanding that the vote be adjourned. He knew too well the influence which eloquence exercises upon tropical imaginations.

Subsequent to the publication of the above Mr.

Subsequent to the publication of the above Mr. Zamacena read the paper to the Congress, and smused many of the audience by an appeal which he made to its members in regard to what he considered its insulting language. Similar and even more caustic articles have appeared in other journals. The Globo, of which Mr. Zamacena is editor and proprietor, and the Monitor, whose editor has no love for foreigners and great admiration for his own wirse, have sus-

tained the action of the revolutionary majority.

The report of the minority of the committee, which is decidedly unfavorable to the company, was subsequently withdrawn, in order to leave the way open for a substitute for both reports. Mr. Zamacena then proposed a compromise to the agents of the company who are here, but its terms were such that no capital dould be raised upon it in any country, and the Minister of Fomento finally so announced to Congress officially. While this uncertainty is pending and people are wondering whether the whole question of the "ample faculties" would not be taken to the supreme Court for the purpose of deciding the question of the right of Congress to annul the concession given by President Juarez, Congress is triding with the business and the poor are without employment; commerce dies under the now blow. It is somewhat amusing to note-some of the means used to defeat the measure and place the President in the position he now finds himself. For example, a bogus company, wish their headquarters at Puebla, propose to take the road and complete it, backed up by some sort of a promise of aid from the State government of \$2,000,000. Mr. Zarco, the talented editor of the Stylo XIX, replies that if the State of Puebla is so wealthy that she can aid the enterprise it would be well for her to pay the few dollars due to employes of that State government, whose families are suffering for the means of living. Similar mushroom associations have been made, and most of them evidently for the purpose of getting a hold of the property which now exists, but with no feasible plan and no capital for the completion of the line. It is evident that the revolutionary majority do not feel comfortable over their victory, and the issue is awaited with interest. An article appears in the Globo, algned by "several members of Congress," which embraces a propedition to be presented to could be raised upon it in any country, and the Minis-

comfortable over their victory, and the issue is awaited with interest. An article appears in the Olobo, signed by "several members of Congress," which embraces a proposition to be presented in Congress proposing that the government take possession of the road and complete it, paying the stock-holders for any actual interests they may be justly considered as having therein. "Zamacena has received an "award of merity" or his success against the commercial interest "the country from several members of Congress." It consists of an inkstand, gold pen and p fair of candlesticks; but the committee of presentation falled to announce the amount of such slaw recently introduced into Congress proposing to tax cotton goods is as follows:—Cotton eight cents per kilogram, cotton thread forty-five cents per kilogram, and cotton cloth eight cent

to the Mexican Congress. On September 28 Minister Romero, of the Tres

ury, presented his report on the Mexican finances to

ized condition of the country has kept the Treasury Department back in its operations. Time is needed pepartment back in its operations. Time is needed to carry out fully the workings of that branch of the government. In some States the local authorities granted unlawful dispensations; in others the State authorities laid hands on the national revenues, in spite of the orders from the federal Executive. The only data furnished are those relating to the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 80, 1868, acmonths of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1805, according to which the receipts amounted to \$10,187,663 95. About one-half of said amount came from marktime and frontier customs: \$1,000,000 from stamped paper sales, another million from the Custom House in the capital, and the balance from mints, taxes on silver, the Post Office, nationalized property, &c. Taking the last half year as s property, &c. Taking the last half year as a basis, Minister Romero estimates the year's receipts as about \$18,625,327 90. This amount would be insufficient to cover the budget of expenses voted by Congress, May 30, 1869, for the present fiscal year. There would be a deficit of \$69,110 95. The Minister then goes on to show that the receipts of the present fiscal year cannot reach so high a figure as last year. His reasons for thicking are three; First there will be no reso thinking are three:—First, there will be no re-celpts from counscated property, sold on account of the owner's treason; accoud, there will be few, if any, receipts from the sales of nationalized property; third, many taxes, in force last year, were reduced or

third, many taxes, in force last year, were reduced or abolished by Congress on May 27 last. The amount of taxes thus done away with is estimated at \$534,348 20. Among these taxes is the famous one on the transfers of real estate.

The Minister dismisses the item of the national expenditure in a very summary and unsatisfactory manner. Here is the whole of his report thereon:—

The government would have desired to fransmit to the House a statement, although imperfect, of the disburrement, made by the national treasury during the last fiscal year. With regret it had to desirs from so doing on account of the difficulties presented in acquiring the data necessary to frame said elatement with any degree of accuracy. It hopes, however, that for the next report this difficulty will have been removed. It has given absolute preference to the amount of incomes, considering to from the insurface. The reputble expends all its revenues and the laterest in the details of our expenditures. The revenue receipts give their

whole history or statement. Besides, the law can regulate with more or less accuracy what should be expended. But there cannot be the same accuracy relative to the thoones of the public treasury, and for that reason a statement of the income is considered of more interest than that of the discomes is considered of more interest than that of the discomes is considered of more interest than that of the discomes is considered of more interest than that of the discomes is considered of more interest than that of the discomes is considered on the statement of the st

whole latery or statement. Besides, the law can regular with more of less accuracy what should be expended. But there cannot be the same accuracy relative to the should be the public treasury, and for that beam a seatoment of the laborate control of the public treasury, and for that beam a seatoment of the laborate of the public treasury, and for that cannot be the public treasury. It is not to the proceeds amounted to \$307,522.65. Of this amount \$112,328.30 was in cash, \$91,263.47 in Credits, \$112,045.13 in bonds, \$12,003.96 in promissory notes, and \$10,137.16 was paid as percentage to informers who denounced property be onegoing to the circy and those attained of process of the correct who denounced property be onegoing to the circy and those attained of process of the receipts from this source for the current year at about \$0.000 but the Minister does not be been and that amount. From stamped paper he estimates the receipts as about to give a net yield of \$2,134.743.59%, a little more than is fixed in the budget. Of the Gulf custom houses, that of Vers. Cruz is the most important and pays the expenses of the second military division as well as the reparation of the reads from that port to the capital, besides making considerable remittances to the treasury. It, as well as the custom houses of Tamploo and Matamoros, is in rull possession of the government, and with their process is the expenses of the third military division are paid. The Pacific custom houses are in a very unsatisfactory state, as also those on the frontier. Among other improvements, the Minister recommends the creation of inglithouses on the Pacific coast, and also on Alacran reads on the coast of Yucatan.

As to the national debt, he shows that in the account of the process is the expenses of the bonds and interior debt. The amount of bonds is said the bonds and interior debt. The amount of bonds is said to be account of the Maxican agent, who is already to the account of the Maxican agent, who is already to the said of the bonds, for thei

Departments.
Interior custom houses from 1861 to 1806. \$18,759,000 ld. in 1867. 593,000

public in defence of her autonomy and independence, there will be noted a very considerable difference in layor of the mation, which will be one of the many reasons why we should consider the particule efforts which contributed to the triamph of the national cause as worthy of the blessings of prosperity. The budget of the so-called empire for the year 1866 amounted to \$43,000,000, while that decreed by Congress for the year 1866 amounted to \$43,000,000, while that decreed by Congress for the year 1868 does not amount to \$40,000,000, thus leaving a difference of \$30,000,000 a year between the expenditures of the republican and Lionarchical institutions of Maxico. Supposing the disbursements of the States, in their informal administration, should amount to \$6,0.0,000 or \$6,000,000 or rangum to the nation.

The French government fixed the amount of reclamations due French subjects for damages at 70,000,000 of trance, exclusive of the reclamation of the house of J. B. Jecker & Co. A mixed commission, composed of Mexicans and Preachmen, was installed in the capital after its occupation, and the reclamations presented to it amounfed to a sum total of \$31,448,147, according to official data existing in the office charged with the liquidation of the accounts. The mixed commission rejected a number of reclamations, amounting to \$20,000,007, recognizing the sum of \$6,573, lie; that is to say, about \$2,000,000f, or, which is the same thing, less than one-half the amount claimed by the Cabinet of the Tuileries from the very beginning of the question. Still, of this amount claimed by the Cabinet of the Tuileries from the very beginning of the question of the republic, and proof of the evaluation of the search facts, which took place under the rule and pressure of French baronets, and which had their influence on the usurper himself, are the most complete vindication of the republic, and proof of the exegration of said claimants, who found no protection, not even among their own agents, during the time they he'd a partial,

THANKSCIVING DAY.

Proglamation by Rouben E. Fenton, Geverner

of the State of New York. Each year has its own special grounds for thanks. giving. Bringing a return of the common benefactinguishing plessings. Not alone in the recorded annals of the State, but in the unwritten history of every fireside are these signal benefits clearly per-

ceptible.

The past year has been no exception. In many ways it has illustrated and enforced the truth thus wrought into the immutable law of God's benedeent providence. The carth has not forgotten to yield her increase; the toil of the husbandman has received generous reward; the thrift of trade has followed in the train of industry, and abundant prosperity has crowned all our citizens with its manifold benefits. No pestilence has come to imperil the health of our people, and no great calamity has cast a shade over the blessings so profusely showered upon them. The multiplied and economical agencies for the attainment of intellectual and moral culture have encouraged our youth to greater effort and have advanced the character and intelligence of our whole people. The skill of the artisan has enriched society with continued contributions of uso and beauty, and the triumphs of lawor, as well as the agencies of commerce, have more widely diffused the comforts and enjoyments of man. The scourity of life and property, the wide and searching political discussions, with their salutary influence, the general regard for law, unite in calling for observity and hearty thanksgiving. And yet above them all is the many and generous recognition of the rights and welfare of others, as resting upon the same foundation with our own high claims. Abroad sewell as as home, in lands long subject to filleeral restrictions, as well as no our own with its more excited aspirations, the mind is asserting its freedom, and the emancipation of men from the dominion of projudice and cast is steadily making its way.

In view of these benefactions, let us dedicate one day to general thanksgiving and praise, that we may be prepared to enter upon a new year with larger conceptions of our duty, with a more resource consecutive and casts is steadily making its way.

In view of these benefactions, let us dedicate one day to general thanksgiving and praise, that he may be prepared to the will of God. To this and I respectively of Albany, on this tw